

## General Application Requirements (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700414

### Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

#### 1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name USFS - Los Padres National Forest
- b. Organizational Unit 09
- c. Address 6755 Hollister Ave, Suite 150
- e. City Goleta State CA Zip 93117
- f. Federal Id Number 80-5968664 DUNS Number 2000000001-07
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and day) October-01
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- ☐ City ☐ County ☒ U.S. Forest Service
- ☐ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District ☐ U.S. Bureau of Land Management ☐ Other Federal Agency
- ☐ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe ☐ Educational Institution ☐ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ☐ State Agency ☐ District

#### 2. Project Information

- a. Project Name General Application Requirements
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

#### Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G09-02-09-D01	Development - Navajo Flat Staging Area	279,000	99,000	378,000
2	G09-02-09-G01	Ground Operations	290,000	306,000	596,000
3	G09-02-09-R01	Restoration - Santa Lucia RD	46,000	43,000	89,000
4	G09-02-09-S01	Education & Safety - Mt Pinos RD	41,000	29,000	70,000
5	G09-02-09-S02	Education & Safety - Santa Lucia RD	10,000	39,000	49,000
6		TOTAL	666,000	516,000	1,182,000

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**3. Contact**

a. Project Administrator

Name	Jeff Bensen				
Title	Forest Recreation Officer				
Mailing Address	Los Padres N.F.				
City	Goleta	State	CA	Zip	93117
Telephone	(805) 961-5744			Fax	
E-mail Address	jbensen@fs.fed.us				

b. Authorized Representative

Name	Peggy Hernandez				
Title	Forest Supervisor				
Mailing Address	6755 Hollister Ave.				
City	Goleta	State	CA	Zip	93117
Telephone	(805) 961-5733			Fax	(805) 961-5729
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## Location Map

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### A. Location Map

Attachments:

[Location\\_Map](#)

## Equipment Inventory

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APP # 700414

### A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No  
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

## Habitat Management Program (HMP)

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### PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

**All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.**

**Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.**

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

### PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

#### PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

**Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes**

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Monitoring results updated for the Los Padres and Regional Programmatic and Focused studies accomplishments and results for 2009 have been updated.	Section 6
Information on a new species known to the area, the Kern primrose sphinxy moth, has been added to this year's HMP.	Sections 2-5
The Ballinger and Highway 33 Corridor maps show the locations of Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth sightings.	Section 2 maps
Swertia neglecta has been dropped as a R5 Sensitive species that occurs on the Los Padres.	Section 1

#### PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

**Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP**

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?

Caulanthus californicus	FE, SE CNPS 1B	Annual grassland and juniper woodland.	No	No, surveys of potential habitat were completed in 2003 and no plants found on National Forest System lands.
Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum	FE, SR, CNPS 1B	Annual grassland, oak woodland, edge of chamise chaparral	Yes	Yes
Eriastrum hooveri	FSS, CNPS 1B	Annual grassland and chenopod scrub	No	No, surveys of potential habitat completed in 2003 and no plants found on or near OHV trails or facilities. Species delisted as threatened by FWS in 2003.
Calochortus weedii var. vestus	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral and woodland	Yes, a single occurrence is found along the Ortega Hill Trail (ORD). Also, surveys in 2008 found populations along Camuesa road and Camino Cielo OHV route. These populations exist and benefit from once/yr maintenance occurring between seed drop and onset of new growth.	No. Monitoring in 2001 indicated no need for immediate management actions other than to conduct routine trail maintenance. Monitoring in 2005/6 will be conducted and the outcome of this monitoring will determine if additional monitoring will be required and if so at what frequency. Surveys in 2008 show that this plant is not affected by OHV use and benefits from annual road mtc.
Calycadenia villosa	FSS, CNPS 1B	Annual grassland and oak woodland	Yes	Yes
Carex obispoensis	FSS, CNPS 1B	Sargent cypress woodlands, serpentine chaparral, and annual grasslands	No	No. Narrow endemic, no OHV trails or facilities in the

				range of the species.
Caulanthus amplexicaulis var. barbarae	FSS, CNPS 1B	Rock outcrops in chaparral, grassland, and woodlands	Yes, habitat is present along OHV Route 35.	No. Surveys done in 2008 did not show this plant along the route.
Chorizanthe blakleyi	FSS, CNPS 1B	Annual grassland, chaparral, openings in woodlands	No.	No. This species is known only from the ridgetops and lower foothills of the Sierra Madres Mountains and there are no OHV trails or facilities on this portion of the MPRD. The nearest OHV trail, Route 101, was surveyed in 2001 with negative results.
Chorizanthe breweri	FSS, CNPS 1B	Serpentine chaparral	Yes, habitat is present along OHV Route 18.	No, surveys completed in 2008 did not detect this plant along route 18.
Chorizanthe rectispina	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral	Yes, habitat is present along OHV Routes 1 to 5	No, surveys done in 2008 did not detect this plant along routes 1 to 5.
Delphinium inopinum	FSS, CNPS 1B	Outcrops in montane conifer forest.	No	No. The plants once thought to be Delphinium inopinum are now known to be D. parishii. This plant is no longer believed to occur on the Los Padres National Forest.
Eriogonum kennedyi ssp. alpigenum	FSS, CNPS 1B	Subalpine fell fields atop Mount Pinos	No	No, there are no OHV trails in this plant's habitat.
Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral and woodland	Yes habitat is present along OHV Routes 115 and 117.	No, surveys done in 2008 did not detect this plant

				along routes 115 and 117
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral and woodland	Yes habitat is present along OHV Route 35	No, surveys done in 2008 did not detect this plant along routes 35.
<i>Layia heterotricha</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral, annual grassland, and woodland	Yes potential habitat is present near OHV Route 6 (MPRD) and near Ortega Hill Trail (ORD)	No, surveys done in 2008 did not detect this plant along these routes.
<i>Lupinus ludovicianus</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Annual grassland and oak woodland with limestone substrates	No	No. Narrow endemic, no OHV trails or facilities in the range of the species.
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Conifer forest and woodland	Yes	No. Status review completed in 2003 indicated that this species is more common than previously thought. Species has been recommended for removal from the Regional Forester's list of sensitive plants due to relative abundance and tolerance of existing land management activities.
<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Openings in chaparral and conifer forests where spring soil moisture is higher than surrounding uplands	Yes potential habitat is present along OHV Routes 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 130.	No, surveys done in 2008 did not detect this plant along these routes.
<i>Oxytheca parishii</i> var. <i>abramsii</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral	No	No. Known occurrences and potential habitat do not occur in areas subject to OHV use.
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Openings in chaparral, woodland, and annual grasslands	No	No. Known occurrences and potential habitat do not occur in areas subject to



				OHV use.
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>anomala</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Serpentine chaparral	No	No. Narrow endemic, no OHV trails or facilities in the range of the species.
<i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i>	FT	Dry sandy washes with coarse to fine decomposed granitic soil and dominant vegetation that includes <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> , <i>Nemophila menziesii</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus nausseosus</i> , <i>Lashthenia chrysostoma</i> , and <i>Bromus arenarius</i> , and the moth's essential food plant, <i>Camissonia contorta</i> .	Yes, but probably only at the lower elevation edges of the Forest.	Yes
California Condor	FE, SE	Roosts and nests in cliff sites, and forages widely over grasslands. Also roosts along ridgelines in snags and large trees. It ranges from Monterey southward to Baja, Mexico, and eastward to the east side of the Sierras. Another population is being released in Arizona.	Condors were released at Castle Crag, about one mile from the OHV route, and continue to use the Crag, and roost in the dead trees along the OHV route. However, use has declined significantly since the area burned in 1996, and the feeding program stopped. OHV use along these routes increases the possibility of human/condor interactions. High potential for this species to occur near OHV areas, but low potential for impact.	Yes.
Least Bells Vireo	FE, SE	Mature riparian woodland with sycamore and cottonwoods and a willow understory. Patches must be at least on half acres in size, and water must be present through July. One individual recorded in Lower La Brea Creek in 1992, SLRD.	Based on negative surveys for this species in 2001 and 2002 in La Brea Creek and Alamo Creek, the only place suitable habitat exists near OHV trails, there is only a very low potential for this species to occur on OHV areas. No detections along routes up to March 2009.	No. No individuals have been detected in the vicinity of the Forest OHV system. There are no historical records for this species in the project area. (1,2)
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	FE, SE	Habitat is similar to the Least Bells vireo	On the SLRD, surveys were conducted in 2001	No

		(above), but this bird only ranges north to the Santa Ynez River, south of the OHV area on the SLRD. Habitat is present on the MPRD and ORD.	and 2002 along with the Least Bells vireo surveys in La Brea and Alamo Creeks and no individuals were found near OHV areas. Very Low Potential for this species to occur on SLRD OHV areas. The potential for occurrence on the ORD is also very low as there is no suitable riparian habitat near OHV routes. However, habitat is present near OHV Route 128 on the MPRD and birds have been detected in that area. Further studies have shown that SWWFL do not breed along these routes, and that the few birds seen were migrants.	
California Least Tern	FE and SE	Open seacoasts and large rivers.	None.	No. No suitable habitat exists in or near any OHV route
Brown Pelican	FE and SE	Coastal waters only	None	No. No suitable habitat in or near any OHV route.
Western Snowy Plover	FT	Sandy coastal beaches and alkali lakes inland.	None	No. No suitable habitat in or near any OHV route.
San Joaquin Kit Fox	FE, SE	Uses grasslands and low shrubs mostly in the flatlands and low foothills of the central valley, Cuyama Valley, and Carrizo Plains.	No occupied habitat exists for this species near OHV areas, and its known range does not overlap OHV areas. No records of this species in OHV areas. Very low potential for this species to occur on OHV areas.	No. No records, no habitat, not in the range of the species. (1)
Giant Kangaroo Rat	FE, SE	Uses habitat similar to the San Joaquin Kit fox - one of its main predators - and is found in the same geographic area.	No habitat exists for this species near OHV areas, and its range does not overlap OHV areas. No records of this species in OHV areas. No potential for this species to occur on OHV areas.	No. No records, no habitat, not in the range of the species. (1)
Arroyo Southwestern Toad	FE, SE	Uses low gradient streams with gravel and sand substrate adjacent to riparian woodlands.	No habitat exists for this species near SLRD OHV areas, and its range does not overlap SLRD OHV areas. There are several	Yes (MPRD only).

			populations of arroyo toad on the ORD but these do not occur in areas subject to OHV use. There is a population of arroyo toads downstream from one OHV Route on the MPRD.	
Southern Steelhead	FE	Found in the Santa Maria River southward in perennial streams with outflow to the ocean, with excellent riparian vegetation, and pools and riffles for breeding and rearing.	OHV routes do not parallel or intersect any streams with suitable habitat. Downstream dams, water diversions, and degraded downstream water quality generally preclude steelhead from accessing the streams located on the LPNF. Kerry Canyon trail on the SLRD crossed upper La Brea Creek, a historic steelhead stream, but no steelhead or trout have been found in the vicinity of this crossing for many decades, and it is questionable whether this ephemeral creek could support steelhead.	No. Suitable habitat is located outside of areas influenced by OHV use. (1,4,5)
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio	FE	Vernal Pools in grasslands or possibly rock outcrops. The closest locations for this species to the OHV areas is in the California Valley, 15 miles east of the OHV area.	No potential on the ORD and SLRD. Fairy shrimp are limited to vernal pools, and there are no vernal pools on or near any OHV route on the ORD and SLRD. Vernal pool fairy shrimp are suspected to occur near one OHV route on the MPRD.	Yes (MPRD only).
Longhorn Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta longiantenna	FE	Persistent vernal pools.	No potential. Fairy shrimp are limited to vernal pools, and there are no vernal pools on or near any OHV route on the SLRD. Vernal pool fairy shrimp are suspected to occur near one OHV route on the MPRD	Yes (MPRD only)
Bald Eagle	FT, SE	Large areas of aquatic habitat with robust populations of fish and waterfowl. The closest known location is at Santa Margarita Lake about 8 miles west of	Very low potential, only for a fly-over. No known nest sites or feeding sites on or near the project area.	No. No suitable aquatic habitat exists near any of the Forest OHV trails or staging areas. (1,4)

		the La Panza OHV area.		
California Red-legged Frog	FT, CSSC	Low to mid elevation perennial aquatic habitats with deep pools and abundant emergent and streambank vegetation.	The only area on the Forest known to have red-legged frogs near an OHV route is in Alamo Creek on the Shaw Ridge Route, SLRD. Surveys on MPRD and ORD have been negative and California red-legged frogs are believed to be extirpated from these two ranger districts.	Yes (SLRD only).
California Tiger Salamander	FT	Low elevation grasslands and oak woodlands, near vernal pools for breeding. Uses ground squirrel holes for hibernation.	This species is found in Monterey, San Luis, and Santa Barbara Counties in grasslands. All of the known locations and historic habitat are off-Forest. There are no OHV routes near any appropriate habitat for the California Tiger Salamander.	No (1,3,5)
Central Coast Steelhead Onchorynchus mykiss	FT	Found north of the Santa Maria River. Uses perennial streams with outflow to the ocean, and requires excellent riparian vegetation, pools and riffles for breeding and rearing. Steelhead are found in the coastal drainages of Morro and Chorro Creek, but not in any watersheds with OHV use.	None	No. (1,4,5)
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi	FT	Persistent vernal pools.	No potential on the ORD. One population has been found on the SLRD, but not anywhere near an OHV trail. Fairy shrimp are limited to vernal pools, and there are no vernal pools on or near any OHV route on the ORD and SLRD. Vernal pool fairy shrimp are suspected to occur near one OHV route on the MPRD.	Yes (MPRD only).
Peregrine Falcon	FS	Large cliff complexes	On rare occasions	Yes (SLRD only).

		for nesting. Habitats with large waterfowl, shorebird and medium sized forest bird populations for foraging.	transitory birds might appear over any location on the MPRD and ORD. On the SLRD, there is a low potential as Peregrine falcons have been cross-fostered into Prairie falcon nests at Castle Crag and Las Chichas and may still use the area though no Peregrine falcons have been seen on yearly surveys in the OHV area since 1993.	
California Spotted Owl	FS	Dense mature coniferous forests and deep well shaded forested canyons. It feeds, breeds, and nests in dense live oak riparian zones, and feeds mostly on wood rats. Its distribution is widespread throughout the forest but occurs in patches of suitable habitat.	There is no habitat along any OHV trails on the ORD or SLRD. Habitat is present near three OHV routes on the MPRD.	No. There is no habitat along any OHV trails on the ORD or SLRD. Habitat is present near three OHV routes on the MPRD.
Northern Goshawk	FSS	Large patches of mature closed canopied coniferous forest with water nearby.	Known to have nested in suitable habitat on Mount Pinos. Recent surveys have been inconclusive.	No. None of the OHV routes on MPRD travels through or near potential habitat.
Swainson's Hawk	FS	Open low elevation valleys, foothills and farmland with scattered trees.	Migrants might occasionally visit some locations on the Forest but there is no breeding habitat present.	No. No suitable habitat on or near OHV trails and staging areas. (4,5)
Willow Flycatcher	FS, SE	For nesting: Large patches of willow associated with mountain meadows. For migration: Low to mid elevation riparian woodland.	Surveys were conducted in 2001-2 along with the Least Bell's vireo surveys in La Brea and Alamo Creeks, and no individuals were found. Very Low Potential for this species to occur on OHV areas anywhere on the Forest except as a transitory migrant.	No. There is no known risk from OHV use to these birds. (2)
Townsend's Big Eared Bat	FS, CSSC	This bat species uses mines and caves, buildings, and occasionally trees to roost in during the	Very low potential. This species is very mobile, thereby able to avoid disturbance on feeding areas, which is unlikely	No. (3,4)

		summer months. It requires open water, and forages widely in a variety of habitats at night. These bats are uncommon but widely distributed throughout California and beyond.	given the separation of OHV use in the day, and bats feeding at night. There is no roosting habitat near any OHV trail on the Forest.	
Pallid Bat	FS, CSSC	This bat roosts in rock crevices during the day, and feeds along the ground for larger insect prey such as Jerusalem crickets, at night and in a variety of habitats. Also requires a water source near roosting areas. Found throughout the area during the summer, and widely distributed throughout most of California and beyond.	Very low potential. Pallids bats are roosting in rock crevices during the day when OHV recreationists are out on the trails. Any rock crevices where bats would roost would not be susceptible to OHV impact.	No. Very low chance of impact and this impact would be extremely subtle change in behavior which would be extremely difficult to detect or interpret.
Western Red Bat	FS, CSSC	Red bats are found along riparian corridors where they roost in trees during the day and feed in the riparian zone at night. Widely distributed throughout the western 2/3ds of California.	Low potential. On the SLRD, suitable habitat exists for this species in Alamo Creek crossing of the Shaw Ridge route, lower Kerry Canyon route, and in Navajo Creek prior to the 1996 Highway 58 fire. This species is very mobile, thereby able to avoid disturbance on feeding areas, which is unlikely given the separation of OHV use in the day, and bats feeding at night. It is difficult to survey these sites due to the secretive nature of Red bats, and the difficulty of spotting them in tree roosts. The impact of noise to roosting bats is also unknown.	No. (3) Roosts are solitary, and species is very mobile in riparian areas, so no large populations would be affected by OHV crossings. We assume red bats would use riparian crossing areas at night, when OHV use is minimized or non-existent, but may roost near OHV crossings during the day where noise may disturb them. Validation of noise effects is beyond the scope of this request Identifying individuals at crossings would not prompt any management

				changes. Prevention of riparian trespass protects this species.
Southern Pacific Pond Turtle	FS, CSSC	Found in streams and ponds throughout the Los Padres National Forest	On ORD, pond turtles occur in most perennial aquatic habitats but none of this habitat is affected by OHV use. On MPRD, pond turtle habitat is present at several locations where OHV routes either parallel a stream or cross a stream. On SLRD, pond turtles are found in Navajo Cr., and Alamo Creek, and could occur in crossings used by OHVs.	Yes (MPRD and SLRD).
California Legless Lizard	FS, CSSC	Low to mid elevation habitats with loose soils in riparian areas or dry upland sites near persistent sources of moisture.	Species is widespread and may occur on the project area, although no records exist.	Yes.
Two-striped Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	FS	This species feeds mostly on fish and tadpoles in creeks throughout the Forest and is closely associated with perennial water. Distributed in coastal California from Salinas to Baja, Mexico.	Although no individuals were seen on surveys, and no records exist from this area, Navajo Creek on the SLRD is within the range of this species and has appropriate habitat. Individuals may occur at OHV crossings. This species is also found in Alamo Creek.	Yes
Foothill Yellow- legged frog	FS, CSSC	Mid to high elevation perennial streams with cobble/boulder substrates.	None. no habitat, and no records for this species in the vicinity of OHV routes. Nearest known location is in San Carpoforo Creek, about 40 miles north of any Forest OHV route.	No. (1)
Arroyo Chub	FS	This species is adapted to the warm, fluctuating streams of the coast, often in areas of heavy sedimentation. The closest location of this species is in Chorro Creek 20 miles west of Pozo, and in the Cuyama River, south of	None. This species is not found on or near any OHV routes	No. (1)

		the Rock Front OHV area.		
Blunt nosed Leopard Lizard	FE and SE	Low elevation open plains and foothills with sparse vegetation. Found in San Joaquin Valley and Carrizo Plains.	A small amount of potentially suitable habitat exists along the northern boundary of the MPRD but surveys in OHV areas have been negative.	No. No OHV use in the potentially suitable habitat.
Hybrid Blunt nosed Leopard Lizard	Emphasis species LPNF	Same as Blunt nosed Leopard Lizard.	Same as Blunt nosed	No. Recent specific surveys negative. Now thought extirpated.
San Diego Horned Lizard	FSS and CSSC	Low to mid elevation open habitats with loose soil for burrowing.	Occurs in suitable habitat in the southern portion of the ORD. Occurs in suitable habitat in the south half of the MPRD, where several OHV trails and staging areas are located.	No. Horned lizards are commonly observed and there is no indication that this species is declining in this portion of its range. The primary threats to this species are Argentine ants and housing developments and OHV use does not contribute to either of these risk factors.
Tehachapi Slender Salamander Batrachoseps stebbinsi	FSS and ST	Mid elevation talus and rubble slopes in moist north facing canyons.	Only known from a few small populations in the Piute and Tehachapi Mountains. Not known to occur on Los Padres National Forest.	No. Even if present, suitable habitat is not affected by OHV use.
Mount Pinos Lodgepole Pine Chipmunk	FSS	Open coniferous forest with abundant ground cover.	Endemic to the Mount Pinos area of the MPRD. There is a small possibility it might exist on the ORD on Pine Mountain. Not known or suspected to occur on the SLRD.	No. The Miller Jeep Trail and Snowy Trail pass through marginal habitat for this species and the suitability and availability of this habitat is not affected by OHV use.
Tehachapi White-eared Pocket Mouse	FSS and CSSC	High elevation riparian and other moist habitats with loose soil	Intergrades between this and the northern ssp (C.b. bottae) are known from	No. There is no suitable habitat in or near any OHV



		for burrowing.	Mounts Pinos and Abel and Alamo Mountain on the MPRD. Might occur on ORD on Pine Mountain.	route.
Yellow Warbler	Emphasis Species LPNF	For nesting: Willow/cottonwood woodland and mesic live oak woodland. For migration: Riparian woodland.	Fairly common nester throughout the Forest in suitable habitat areas. Migrant throughout in riparian woodland. May be found in treetops near riparian crossings such as along Navajo and Alamo Creeks on the SLRD.	No. Very low probability of disturbance, since this species is highly mobile, and occupies upper canopy layers of large cottonwoods and willows. The impact of noise on nesting attempts for this species is unknown. Validation monitoring will take place on a regional basis to investigate this. Occurrence of individuals near an OHV route would not prompt changes in OHV management.
<i>Alium howellii</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Serpentine and granitic soils	Yes, in Ballinger Canyon and Foster Bear pond area of MPRD	Yes
<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Moist oak forest 400m to 1600m	Yes, on the SLRD routes	Yes
<i>Malacothrix saxitalis</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Coastal bluffs on flats or in crevices.	Yes, on the SBRD.	Yes
<i>Phacelia exilis</i>	FSS,	Sandy or rocky slopes, flats, meadows. 1100m to 2700m.	Yes, on Alamo Mt. on the MPRD.	Yes
<i>Arctostaphylos luciana</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral	No	No. Narrow endemic, no OHV trails or facilities in the range of the species
<i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral	Yes	Yes
<i>Calochortus obispoensis</i>	FSS, CNPS 1B	Serpentine chaparral	No	No. Narrow endemic, no OHV trails or

				facilities in the range of the species
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	FSS, CNPS 1B	Chaparral and woodland	Yes	Yes

**PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area**

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat**

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3**

**Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats**

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Arctostaphylos pilosula	Monitoring (2002 and 2003) of the Arctostaphylos pilosula population (CNDDDB Occurrence #3) that is bisected by OHV Route 8 found that the 1996 Highway 58 fire killed all but about 20 of the existing mature shrubs. However, many seedlings and young recruits less than 5 years old were present, indicating that the population may have replaced itself. About 200 shrubs were estimated to occur here in 1984. None of the existing Arctostaphylos pilosula plants were physically damaged from OHV use and no	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2004) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2004 was gained during surveys	Trail widening, mud splash on to plants	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes.	Monitor the two occurrences of Arctostaphylos pilosula that are found along OHV Routes 8.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.

## Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2009/2010

Applicant: USFS - Los Padres National Forest  
 Application: General Application Requirements (FINAL)

	<p>off-site trespass was apparent. Some roadside plants (not <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i>) are affected by mud splash, dust, and trail widening from use and erosion. This use removes a small amount of potential habitat but considerable amounts of undisturbed habitat remain. There is no estimate available on the size of the second occurrence of <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i>. The habitat requirements of <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> appear to restrict the species to shale outcrops and slopes in chaparral.</p>	<p>that followed protocols developed by the USFWS (<a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a>). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database.</p>				
Calycadenia villosa	<p>Calycadenia villosa is now known from less than half a dozen locations, one of which is found near an informal OHV staging area and north of the designated Pozo La Panza OHV area. This occurrence is protected from the consequences of OHV use by the placement of a pipe barrier fence. This barrier was</p>	<p>Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDF and Gs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2003) for new</p>	<p>Because the habitat of this species is primarily on sparsely vegetated and gently sloping terrain, unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.</p>	<p>Plants are not trampled and habitat is not physically altered by the creation of ruts.</p>	<p>In 2004 environmental studies, including a biological assessment or evaluation, were completed on a proposal to provide additional protection to habitat for Calycadenia villosa. This</p>	<p>No plants are trampled by OHVs.</p>

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	<p>constructed primarily to protect <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i>. The area that is occupied by <i>Calycadenia villosa</i> is relatively flat and open with little to deter OHV use other than the welded pipe fence. The occurrence occupies about 10 acres of land and consists of thousands of plants during a good year. In 2005, an extension of the pipe barrier fence in place will be constructed to prevent ongoing OHV trespass, which will help protect this species. The main road providing access to the Pozo La Panza OHV Area bisects the occurrences of <i>Calycadenia villosa</i>.</p>	<p>information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species.</p>			<p>proposal entails the removal of the de-facto staging area, the construction of additional barriers to preclude unauthorized off road travel, and the rerouting of the Burnout OHV trail to terrain less prone to unauthorized off-road travel (unauthorized off trail travel from the current location of the Burnout Trail often leads back to the undesignated staging area and occasionally on to habitat for <i>Calycadenia villosa</i>). This project will be implemented starting in 2005. In addition to this project, continued monitoring of the effectiveness of the existing</p>	
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					welded- pipe fence will continue.	
Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum	Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum was recently listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (Federal Register 2000a) and is also listed as Rare by the State of California (RAREFIND, 1998). C. purpureum var. reductum is restricted to a single area in the La Panza Range of San Luis Obispo County with plants occurring in two discrete locations separated by about 3 miles of apparently unsuitable habitat. Most of the plants are found on National Forest System (NFS) land. The occurrence on NFS land occupies about ten to twelve acres of habitat and is estimated to consist of at least several thousand individual plants. Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum is found in sparsely vegetated, gently sloping annual grasslands. The	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Societys Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2003) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2003 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the	Because the habitat of this species is primarily on sparsely vegetated and gently sloping terrain, unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Plants are not trampled and habitat is not physically altered by the creation of ruts.	In 2004 environmen tal studies, including a biological assessment t or evaluation, were completed on a proposal to provide additional protection to habitat for Chlorogalu m purpureum var. reductum. This proposal entails the removal of the de- facto staging area, the constructio n of additional barriers to preclude unauthorize d off-road travel, and the rerouting of the Burnout OHV trail to terrain less prone to unauthorize d off road travel (unauthoriz ed off trail travel from	No plants are trampled by OHVs.

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	area that is occupied by <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i> is relatively flat and open with little to deter OHV use other than the welded pipe fence. This pipe fence will be extended to protect the area from increased OHV trespass, and to remove OHV use from potential habitat along	California Natural Diversity Database.			the current location of the Burnout Trail often leads back to the undesignated staging area and occasionally on to habitat <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i> ). This project will be implemented starting in 2005.	
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	There is an occurrence of this species near but not immediately adjacent to OHV Route 118. No impacts from OHV use have been noted during monitoring visits in 2001 and 2002. A volunteer botanist recently discovered a second occurrence of this species and this occurrence is located near Route 130. The status of plants at this location is not well known.	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDF and Gs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2003) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	Monitor occurrences found near OHV Routes 118 and 130 in order to provide early detection of any off trail impacts to plants and habitat.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.

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		2003 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database.				
Navarretia peninsularis	There are no known occurrences of Navarretia peninsularis on or near OHV use areas. Surveys of historic locations (circa 1900) resulted in the relocation of one historic location and the discovery of nine new occurrences of Navarretia peninsularis. Unsurveyed potential habitat exists along numerous OHV routes. Surveys of OHV routes 107, 108, 111, and 112 will be continued in 2009.	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Societys Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2003) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species.New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2003 was gained	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes.	Depends on outcome of baseline surveys in 2005 and 2006.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.

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		during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS. Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database.				
Euproserpinus euterpe	Entomologist Peter Jump has been conducting surveys for this moth, once thought to only exist near Walker Pass, in the upper Cuyama Valley on the margins of the Los Padres Forest boundary. He has found adult Kern Primrose sphinx moth at six locations along Highway 33 from the mouth of Ballinger Canyon to Apache Canyon, all off the Forest except one sight right on the boundary in Deer Park Canyon. The Los Padres is conducting habitat surveys and attempting to model and map suitable habitat in the area. Adult moths like open areas and may use open road surfaces within	The Los Padres biologist participates in annual meetings of the Kern Primrose experts in California, along with BLM biologists, to discuss recent survey and research results, and to share data. Very little is known about the habitat requirements or effects of Forest management on this species. We have also reviewed US Fish and Wildlife Five year review of the Kern Primrose Sphinx moth, and are developing a habitat use model for the upper Cuyama Valley.	Unauthorized off-trail travel could impact the host plant and pupae, larvae, or adult KPSM. Impacts of permitted use not likely an issue, but adult use of roads for basking is being studied.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive host plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	Monitor occurrence s found near OHV Routes 40,46, and 102 in order to provide early detection of any off trail impacts to plants and habitat.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for host plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use as do any life stage of the Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth from direct impact from OHV trespass.



	sandy washes, but this has not been determined yet. OHV trespass is definitely a threat to the host plant, larvae and pupae and adults.					
California Condor	No breeding is taking place near any OHV route, but roosting and foraging habitat is present over the entire Forest OHV area, especially along the ridge routes on the SLRD (Garcia, Pine Ridge).	Radio and satellite or GPS telemetry by USFWS and USFS.	Human and condor contact along the ridgelines and possible habituation of condors to human presence. Feeding condors. Condors picking up trash. Disturbance of roost sites.	Prevent condor habituation to people, and prevent condors from eating harmful substances or being entangled in refuse. Prevent disturbance of nesting areas from OHV noise or disturbance	Radio track condors and move them from high use OHV areas when they are attracted there. Educate OHV users about threats to condors, and prevent OHV trespass into condor nesting areas. Participate in tracking condors through supporting the Hi Mountain Condor tracking site and funding satellite GPS transmitters for condors.	OHV use remains on designated trails. Refuse regularly cleaned along Garcia and Pine Ridge trail. Biologist interacts with OHV community about threats to condors. Biologists tracking condors haze condors away from high use OHV areas when condors are detected there through radio telemetry. Nesting attempts are not thwarted by OHV activity.
California Red legged frog	Red legged frogs are present in Alamo Creek, near but not at, the Shaw Creek	USFS survey protocol, day and night surveys	Trespass at the Alamo Cr. crossing upstream or downstream into	Minimize OHV trespass at the Alamo Creek	The Shaw Ridge route will be closed during the	All trespass and widening of crossings does not

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	crossing. They have not been found near the Kerry Canyon Route, or at any other riparian OHV crossing.		red legged frog habitat, causing siltation into breeding pools, crushing individuals, and crushing emergent vegetation used for breeding	crossing, and prevent impacts to Red-legged frogs from OHV stream crossing during the breeding season.	winter and spring breeding season of red legged frogs in Alamo Creek. The upstream barrier at Shaw Cr. Crossing will be maintained. Monitor OHV use in riparian zones for trespass and widening of crossings, and prevent excessive siltation into riparian areas by correcting erosion problems and maintaining erosion control devices, and by minimizing OHV trespass in all areas.	occur or is stopped through fencing and signing as soon as it is detected. The Alamo Creek crossing is closed if breeding red legged frogs are detected here.
Peregrine falcon	Peregrines generally nest along the coast but occasionally nest inland. Possible nest sites are at Las Chiches Rock along the Las Chiches route, and at Castle Craggs near the Pine Ridge route,	Visual surveys during the breeding season by qualified biologists at potential cliff nesting sites for the past 30 years.	Noise disturbance during nesting, and people climbing on the rocks, disturbing roosting or nesting individuals.	Maintain viable breeding sites along the OHV route.	Monitor for peregrines annually at the beginning of nesting season on Las Chiches, Castle Craggs, and Big Rocks. If nesting	Attempts at nesting are not thwarted by OHV use.

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	and at Big Rocks, near the Big Rocks route. At only one site in a wilderness have peregrines nested on the SLRD since the introduction program was halted in 1992.				appears imminent, sign rock outcrops for closure, and set up a site monitor for the nesting season.	
Arroyo toad	Arroyo toads occur in the general area where OHV Route 130 (Snowy Trail) crosses Piru Creek. The stream crossing has been hardened to minimize disturbance to the stream and stream banks. Arroyo toads continue to persist and successfully breed in the area downstream from OHV Route 130. No mortality from OHV use has been documented.	Wildlife biologists visit the one OHV Route (Snowy Trail) known to cross through Arroyo toad habitat several times a year to gather information on the presence, distribution, and breeding efforts of arroyo toads and to document any observations of on or off trail impacts. OHV patrol personnel visit the Snowy Crossing at least once a month to gather data on OHV use patterns.	Mortality from off trail travel.	Motorcycles do not leave the designated trail.	Maintain hardened stream crossing and maintain management presence through routine patrolling of Snowy Trail.	No arroyo toads are killed due to OHV use.
Pacific Pond Turtle	Pond turtles occur along Navajo Creek near the Burnout crossing, in Alamo Creek at the Shaw Ridge crossing, at the lowest crossing on Kerry Canyon trail, and occur along the Branch Creek route and 35 Canyon route.	Survey crews doing visual surveys of creeks and ponds along OHV areas.	Mortality or injury from off trail travel along riparian zones adjacent to OHV routes and at riparian crossings.	Minimize OHV trespass in riparian areas.	Monitor OHV use in riparian zones for trespass and widening of crossings, and prevent excessive siltation into riparian areas by correcting erosion problems	Trespass and widening of crossings does not occur or is stopped through fencing and signing as soon as it is detected.

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					and maintaining erosion control devices, and by minimizing OHV trespass in all areas.	
California Legless Lizard	On SLRD, this species habitat occurs under litter along riparian flats in Navajo Creek and Branch Creek. On ORD, legless lizards may occur near the Ortega Trail. On MPRD, they may occur on or near virtually every trail. They are persistent burrowers, seldom encountered on the surface.	Survey crews raking leaf litter in riparian areas along OHV routes.	Mortality or injury from off trail travel along riparian zones adjacent to OHV routes and at riparian crossings	Minimize OHV trespass in riparian areas.	Monitor OHV use in riparian zones for trespass and widening of crossings, and prevent excessive siltation into riparian areas by correcting erosion problems and maintaining erosion control devices, and by minimizing OHV trespass in all areas.	Trespass and widening of crossings does not occur or is stopped through fencing and signing as soon as it is detected.
Two striped Garter Snake	Two striped garter snakes occur in Alamo Creek at the Shaw Ridge crossing, at the lowest crossing on Kerry Canyon trail. Habitat for two striped garter snakes is found along several OHV routes on the MPRD including: 101, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 130, and perhaps near	Survey crews doing visual surveys of creeks and ponds along OHV areas.	Mortality or injury from off trail travel along riparian zones adjacent to OHV routes and at riparian crossings	Minimize OHV trespass in riparian areas.	Monitor OHV use in riparian zones for trespass and widening of crossings, and prevent excessive siltation into riparian areas by correcting erosion problems	Trespass and widening of crossings does not occur or is stopped through fencing and signing as soon as it is detected.

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	Ortega Hill Trail near its origin by Hwy 33.				and maintaining erosion control devices, and by minimizing OHV trespass in all areas	
Conservancy fairy shrimp and Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Fairy shrimp were discovered to occur near OHV Route 126 in 2001. Unsurveyed potential habitat near Nordhoff and Potrero Seco jeep trails will be surveyed in 2003.	The presence of fairy shrimp is determined through visual surveys of pools. To accurately identify them only biologists certified by the USFWS can obtain samples of water or pool bottom and the Forest Service currently does not have any certified personnel. Therefore, the identity of the fairy shrimp at Yellowjacket Meadows remains unconfirmed. The Forest Service is operating under the assumption that these fairy shrimp are indeed Conservancy fairy shrimp and Vernal pool fairy shrimp.	Mortality from off trail travel.	OHVs do not leave the designated trail.	Maintain management presence through routine patrolling of OHV Route 126.	No fairy shrimp are killed due to OHV use.
Phacelia exilis	This is a high elevation species that grows in moist seeps on the Mt. Pinos District along Alamo Mt. near but not on routes 129 and 130. The known population is	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated	Monitor occurrences found near OHV Routes 118 and 130 in order to provide early detection of any off trail	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes

	along Forest road 7N01, a connector between 129 and 130.	Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2004) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2004 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database. Special surveys for this and other newly listed Forest Service Sensitive Plants was conducted in June of 2008.		with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	impacts to plants and habitat.	remain unaffected by OHV use.
Malacothrix saxitalis	This newly listed FSS species was found during 2008 surveys on the Santa Barbara	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update),	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive	Monitor occurrences found near OHV Routes 118	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for

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	district alongside the Buckhorn road just south of Little Pine Mt.	CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2004) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2004 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database. Special surveys for this and other newly listed Forest Service Sensitive Plants was conducted in		plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	and 130 in order to provide early detection of any off trail impacts to plants and habitat.	sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.
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		June of 2008.				
Delphinium umbraculorum	This newly listed FSS species was surveyed for and found scattered throughout the Santa Lucia District during June 2008 surveys. It usually grows in moist roadcuts. It is found along routes 22,26,28,31, and 33.	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDFandGs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2004) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2004 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database.	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat. Normal road maintenance once per year or less main help maintain habitat for this species.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	Monitor occurrence s found near OHV Routes 118 and 130 in order to provide early detection of any off trail impacts to plants and habitat.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.



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		Special surveys for this and other newly listed Forest Service Sensitive Plants was conducted in June of 2008.				
Alium howellii	This member of the onion family is known from the Mt. Pinos District and many plants were found in the Ballinger Canyon and Foster Bear Ponds area during 2008 surveys. The Bear Ponds population near route 126 grew extensively after the 2006 Day Fire. There is also a population along the western end of routes 118 and 123.	Reviewed Forest files, corporate GIS library, RAREFIND (July 2002 update), CalFlora (January 2003), California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2001), and CDF and Gs Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (January 2004) for new information on the range, distribution, abundance, and status of the rare plant species shown under Species. New information obtained by the Forest Service from 2001 to April 2004 was gained during surveys that followed protocols developed by the USFWS ( <a href="http://www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm">www.ventura.fws.gov/SurveyProt/Botanical_surv.htm</a> ). Survey results are maintained on file with the Los Padres National Forest and copies of California	Unauthorized off trail travel could impact plants and habitat.	Avoid all direct physical impact to sensitive plants and their habitat and all indirect effects associated with compacted soils, rutting, and altered hydrologic regimes	Monitor occurrence s found near OHV Routes 118 and 130 in order to provide early detection of any off trail impacts to plants and habitat.	No physical impacts occur to occupied habitat for sensitive plant species and hydrologic regimes remain unaffected by OHV use.

		Native Species Field Forms are sent to the California Natural Diversity Database. Special surveys for this and other newly listed Forest Service Sensitive Plants was conducted in June of 2008.				
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**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4**

**Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program**

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Arctostaphylos pilosula	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring.	None
Calycadenia villosa	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys. Measures of ground disturbance will be taken with before and after aerial photography using 2002 (before) and the next set of Forest aerial photography.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring.	None
Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys. Measures of ground disturbance will be taken with before and after aerial photography using 2002 (before) and the next set of Forest aerial photography	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for	None

		validation monitoring.	
Calochortus palmer var. palmeri	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring.	None
Navarretia peninsularis	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring.	None
Euproserpinus euterpe	Soil and wildlife checklist, OHV patrol monitoring, and biological surveys for KPSM, suitable habitat, and effects to habitat from OHV.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the KPSM host plants or to any life stage of the Kern Primrose Sphinx moth from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to host plants or the moth will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass.	None at this time, until more is known about the life history of this moth.
Any plant species	Various methods	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife and plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	None
California Condor	Examine maps of GPS and radio telemetry locations for areas where condors are concentrating near OHV routes. Monitor for trespass near condor roost sites.	If condors have moved within 0.5 miles of an area where OHV use may affect them and they stay more than 2 days, ground crews will determine if there is a threat to the condors, and if so,	None

		either haze them from the area, or notify district biologist if condors cannot be moved. Success is based on preventing any interactions with OHV users, and the measure of success is the amount of repeat time spent in areas where there may be encounters.	
California Red-legged frog	Presence/Absence of RLF Signs of gate vandalism. Gate open and closed at proper times. Use wildlife checklist to record trespass.	If RLF are present in Shaw Cr. In March at the OHV crossing, then close the gate. Monitor to see if gate remains closed and intact. Success is preventing OHV's from crossing Alamo Creek when RLF are present, and preventing trespass up or downstream at crossing.	None
Peregrine falcon	Presence of peregrine nest within 0.5 miles of OHV route from field bio reports. Monitor for trespass near nesting areas with wildlife checklist.	If a peregrine is nesting within 0.5 miles of an OHV area, biologists will determine if the OHV noise is affecting breeding success. If so, district bios and line officers will consult. Measure of success is no impact on breeding peregrines.	OHV noise influence on cliff nesting raptors and vultures.
Two-striped Garter Snake	Wildlife and Soils checklist.	If widening or trespass noted, either at uplands near the riparian areas or in the riparian areas, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass in or near riparian areas.	None
California Legless Lizard	Wildlife and Soils checklist.	If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass.	None
Pacific Pond Turtle	Wildlife and Soils checklist.	If widening or trespass noted, either at uplands near the riparian areas or in the riparian areas, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass in or near riparian areas.	None
Arroyo toad	Wildlife and soils checklist to look for trespass into arroyo toad habitat, and to determine if arroyo toads have moved into the OHV route crossing area (unlikely given the	If there is OHV encroachment into potential arroyo toad habitat, it will be controlled. If arroyo toads are detected within 100 meters of the Snowy crossing, then	Recommend a study of OHV noise impacts to amphibians and reptiles.

	habitat).	biologists will assess the impact of OHV use on breeding success, and a determination, whether to modify use or not, will be discussed with the line officer. Success is no trespass into habitat or impact on breeding.	
Conservancy fairy shrimp and Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Wildlife and soils checklist.	We are assuming that fairy shrimp are in the pond and have moved the route. If there is trespass into the ponds, it will be controlled. Success is no trespass into habitat.	None
Any wildlife species	Various methods	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife and plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None
Alium howellii	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring. If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass.	None
Delphinium umbraculorum	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring. If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no	None

		widening or trespass.	
Malacothrix saxitalis	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring. If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass.	None
Phacelia exilis	Soils and Wildlife checklist and botanist surveys.	No direct physical impact or indirect impact to the plants from OHV use is considered success. Any direct impact to plants will trigger measures to stop trespass or widening of trail. Indirect impacts from dust or altered water flow that are believed to have occurred will trigger request for validation monitoring. If widening or trespass noted, action will take place to prevent it. Success is no widening or trespass.	None

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5**

**Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management**

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
For all plants, direct visual observations of plants and habitat and photo points along will be taken in known habitat. Discreet populations of plants near the OHV route will be counted.	Botanist will report to OHV coordinator regarding plant status, and whether plants are being affected by direct or indirect impacts. Soil reports will also show managers whether trail width is increasing near populations, or if trespass is occurring into the population.	Botanist and OHV manager will review any sites in question and visit the site if necessary to come to an agreement on the cause and severity of change in the plant population.	Any trail widening or trespass will be physically controlled and patrolled for violations. A request to the region will be made to validate any evidence of indirect impacts to plants from dust or change in soil condition, and would likely require research input.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the botanist and biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology or in plant pathology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle.

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Arroyo toad Wildlife biologists visit the one OHV Route (Snowy Trail) known to cross through Arroyo toad habitat several times a year to gather information on the presence, distribution, and breeding efforts of arroyo toads and to document any observations of on- or off-trail impacts. Forest personnel visit the Snowy Crossing at least once a month to gather data on OHV use patterns.	Are arroyo toads breeding near the Snow Trail crossing?	Biologist will determine if breeding is taking place close enough to the crossing to affect arroyo toads.	Biologists, line officer and OHV manager will discuss what affect OHV use has on arroyo toads and potential mitigation.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
Conservancy fairy shrimp and Vernal pool fairy shrimp Monitor the Yellowjacket ponds for fairy shrimp using standard protocol, and monitor possible trespass into the ponds.	Are OHV users trespassing in the vernal pools on the Yellowjacket trail?	Positive impact if trespass or widening reported.	If there is trespass or widening, take measures to correct this.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
Pacific Southwest Region OHV-OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring -All Species	Habitat condition, wildlife and plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV-OSV use and paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV-OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife and plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV-OSV use	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife and plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV-OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV-OSV use.

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		and paired non-use sites.	trigger the need for management change.	
California Condor GPS telemetry and radio telemetry monitoring of released condors using Hi Mountain lookout volunteers and cooperation from USFWS.	Is OHV affecting condor roosting or nesting areas?	Biologist will determine how close common roost sites are to OHV routes and visit the area, and talk over alternatives with the district line officer and OHV manager to avoid impacts, if any.	Haze condors away from high use OHV areas where possible. If nesting occurs in area where OHV will cause impact, consult with USFWS and line officer about possible temporary closure.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
California Red-legged frog USFS survey protocol, day and night surveys. These will take place in March at the Shaw route. Also, monitor gate to detect vandalism and for opening/closing.	Is OHV use impacting RLF at Shaw Creek? Is the gate effective at preventing crossings at sensitive times of year?	OHV managers will record when the gate is open and closed, and if any vandalism has taken place.	Repair the gate when vandalized, keep gate closed during seasonal closures.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
Peregrine falcon visual surveys during the breeding season by qualified biologists at potential cliff nesting sites for the past 30 years.	Have falcons chosen to nest near at Big Rocks or Las Chiches cliff sites this year? Is OHV use affecting falcon breeding success?	Biologists will determine if there is peregrine falcon breeding at cliff sites, and what the potential is for OHV use to impact them.	Biologists, line officer and OHV manager will discuss what affect OHV use has on falcons and potential mitigation.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
California Legless Lizard Survey crews doing visual surveys of creeks and ponds along	Are the impacts to riparian habitat increasing?	Positive impact if trespass or widening reported.	If there is trespass or widening, take measures to correct this.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring



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 Application: General Application Requirements (FINAL)

OHV areas.				data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
Pacific Pond Turtle Monitor for widening of trails and trespass trails.	Are trails in areas with sandy soil widening, or is trespass taking place?	Positive impact if trespass or widening reported.	If there is trespass or widening, take measures to correct this.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
Two-striped Garter Snake Survey crews doing visual surveys of creeks and ponds along OHV areas.	Are the impacts to riparian habitat increasing?	Positive impact if trespass or widening reported.	If there is trespass or widening, take measures to correct this.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.
For the Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth, biologist will continue to map suitable habitat and species occurrence to establish areas of potential impact, and to monitor establishment of new unauthorized	Monitoring will establish if suitable habitat is being modified from unauthorized use, and if authorized use may affect adults during the basking (winter to early spring) period.	OHV managers will immediately identify any unauthorized OHV use and form a plan to correct it, and inform biologists so they may be able to assess impacts to the KPSM.	OHV managers will correct the unauthorized use immediately. Biologists will determine effects to KPSM and consult with USFWS if necessary. Biologists will work with OHV managers to avoid or mitigate impacts to KPSM in the event that adults are found basking on established OHV routes.	At the district level, the line officer, OHV manager, and the biologist will discuss the response to any change in monitoring data. Experts in soil and hydrology may be required for some cases where indirect impacts may be subtle. This team will recommend a change to the line officer.

OHV use near possible habitat. Biologists will also search for adults basking on established OHV routes. OHV managers will also monitor unauthorized use near possible habitat.				

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6**

**Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results**

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
An occurrence of <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> (CNDDDB Occurrence #3) was monitored to determine if the population was still present after being subject to the 1996 Highway 58 Fire.	Occurrence is still extant. <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> does not have a basal burl but post-fire germination of seeds appears to have resulted in the recruitment on a new age-class of <i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> . About 20 mature shrubs are still present on site. Current OHV use was observed to have no adverse impact on individual shrubs.	Yes
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Trail 118 West Frazier surveyed in May for OHV trespass and trail widening.	No impact from OHV use was identified at the known population. The new reroute segment of this trail was not open for OHV use during 2006 through 2008 due to hazard tree concerns. No unauthorized use problems after opening in 2009.	Yes
<i>Calycadenia villosa</i> Monitored area around Red Hill road on the edges of this population.	Some minor trespass found in the general vicinity but no evidence of impacting this species since it occurred away from the known habitat.	Yes
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Trail 130 Snowy surveyed in May for OHV trespass and trail widening.	No impact from OHV use identified at the known location. Wildfire and suppression activities occurred on or near the trail in 2006. This trail	Yes

	has been closed because of hazard tree issues since the 2006 Day fire and up until 2009, when it was opened. No issues at this time.	
Chlorogalum purpureum var. reMonitored area around Red Hill road on the edges of this population. ductum	Some minor trespass found in the vicinity but no evidence of impacting this species since it occurred away from the known habitat. The gates and fencing have been kept functional and effective and more fencing is planned to protect the area from unauthorized use.	Yes
Alium howellii	In 2008, plants were found near Ballinger Canyon trails, Foster Bear Ponds, and routes 118 and 123, but these populations had responded with great vigor after the 2006 Day Fire. These onions were not found in the trail and there was no trespass noted through the adjacent habitat. In 2009, the alium were not as prevalent due normal post fire recovery of other species.	Yes
Delphinium umbraculorum	In 2008, delphinium was found adjacent to roads on steep cuts in moist areas, but there was no direct impact from OHV use or trespass. Occasional road work and the original road cut created conditions for these plants. No unauthorized use issues have been noted. This plant is often found on intermittently disturbed road cutbanks.	Yes
Malacothrix saxitalis	In 2008, one population was found on the Buckhorn OHV road below Little Pine, but trespass is impossible on these steep slopes and none was noted.	Yes
Phacelia exilis	In 2008, this phacelia was found along Alamo Mt. road in a wet seep adjacent to the road, but no impact from OHV use or trail/road maintenance was noted. No impact was noted in 2009.	Yes
Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on full data analysis of OHV effects on northern spotted owl behavior, reproductive success, and physiology (from fecal hormone analysis) on the Shasta-Trinity and	Final data analysis will be completed in 2010.

	Mendocino NFs.	
California condorMonitoring was conducted continuously throughout the year by USFWS and Forest Service volunteers at Hi Mountain Lookout and elsewhere on the Forest by USFWS personnel. New GPS transmitters put on in 2004 with USFS funding, are being used to gather more precise location information.	Condors were not detected to be lingering near any OHV areas nor were they observed to interact with OHV users.	Yes
California red-legged frogThe seasonal closure gate, trespass, and riparian crossings at Shaw Ridge Crossing were monitored.	The Shaw Ridge Gate is working properly. Trail maintenance was completed at Shaw Ridge. No red-legged frogs were found at the Alamo crossing in the spring of 2008 or 2009. One red-legged frogs were found along Kerry Canyon during the fall of 2009, but this individual and the pool he was in was 50 meters from the OHV trail and there was no sign of unauthorized use or sediment issues from the trail.	Yes
Peregrine FalconNest sites were monitored.	Nest searches at Las Chiches and Castle Crag, and Big Rocks have taken place. Prairie falcons were not detected at Big Rocks. Prairie falcon male detected at Castle Crag in the wilderness, but no OHV trespass or disturbance. No prairie falcons at Las Chiches rocks in the spring of 2010.	Yes - There have not been any management actions needed for peregrine falcons
Arroyo toadThe arroyo toad population located downstream from the Snowy Trail crossing was monitored by wildlife biologists and the trail crossing was monitored by OHV patrol personnel.	Trespass OHV activity was observed at the Piru Creek crossing in 2009. No direct impacts were detected upon the arroyo toad, minor erosion occurred at the stream bank habitat. Patrols blocked trespass routes and there was no trespass noted in 2010. Arroyo toads have not been observed at this crossing and the only reliable sightings have been at Hardluck Campground area several miles downstream.	Yes
Southwestern Pond TurtleAll OHV routes near riparian zones were monitored for riparian trespass and widening of crossings. Soil	Trespass OHV activity was observed at the Piru Creek crossing. No direct impacts were detected upon the pond turtle, minor erosion occurred at the	Yes - need continued monitoring and patrolling for minor trespass near stream crossings.

erosion and soil stabilization devices, were monitored, and one third of the upland OHV routes were monitored for soil erosion and proper functioning soil stabilization devices.	stream bank habitat. This impact was not noted in 2009-2010.	
California Legless LizardAll OHV routes near riparian zones were monitored for riparian trespass and widening of crossings. Soil erosion and soil stabilization devices, were monitored, and one third of the upland OHV routes were monitored for soil erosion and proper functioning soil stabilization devices. No species-specific monitoring was conducted for pond turtles, legless lizards, or garter snakes.	Short lengths of volunteer trails developed or were used in several areas. These were blocked and signed.	Yes
Two striped Garter SnakeAll OHV routes near riparian zones were monitored for riparian trespass and widening of crossings. Soil erosion and soil stabilization devices, were monitored, and one third of the upland OHV routes were monitored for soil erosion and proper functioning soil stabilization devices. No species-specific monitoring was conducted for pond turtles, legless lizards, or garter snakes.	Short lengths of volunteer trails developed or were used in riparian areas. Some OHV users disregarded signs and barriers and drove in riparian areas. Alamo Creek (Shaw Ridge trail) did not have trespass during sensitive breeding period.	Yes
Conservancy, Longhorn and Vernal Pool fairy shrimp and VOHV patrol personnel monitored OHV use patterns on OHV Route 126.ernal pool fairy shrimp	No recent (2010) trespass was observed at the time of monitoring. The trail was closed at that time due to the Day Fire and hazard trees in the area.	Yes
Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring (for details on methodology, see pages 18-41 of the Monitoring Plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, data were analyzed from Regional programmatic monitoring performed in association with the Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study. Data were collected at randomly selected OHV Use and Non-Use Sites include: habitat condition (including forest composition and structure and ground cover); occurrence and	Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.

	status of wildlife & plant species (including special status plants, small mammals, landbirds, owls, accipiters, carnivores, and other vertebrates); and human use, including OHV use by type and frequency.	
Regional Marten Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	The final report for the focused study was published in March 2007. The results show that marten occupancy, daily activity, gender ratio, or probability of detection did not change in relation to the presence or absence of motorized routes and OHV/OSV use when the routes (plus a 50 meter buffer) did not exceed about 20 percent of a 50 square kilometer area, and traffic did not exceed an average of one vehicle every 2 hours. The spatial and temporal frequencies of OHV/OSV were not perceived by marten as significant threats at the two study sites.	Results show that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on finalizing data collect and beginning full data analysis of OHV/OSV effects including sound levels for northern goshawk on Plumas National Forest. Data have been collected on hawk behavior and reproductive success with paired OHV use and hiker experiments. Radio-tagged dispersing juveniles and foraging adults were tracked.	Final data analysis began in 2008 and will be completed in 2010. Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on full data analysis of OHV effects on the Vertebrate Assemblage, including small mammal communities, landbird communities, mammalian carnivores, accipiters, and owls, in the montane forests of the central Sierra Nevada.	Final data analysis will be completed in 2010. Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7**

**Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP

Other than continuing with baseline surveys and monitoring, no management actions have been needed to achieve management objectives	Arctostaphylos pilosula	04/01/2010	No Change Needed
Other than continuing with baseline surveys and monitoring, no management actions have been needed to achieve management objectives	Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	12/30/2010	No Change Needed
OHV managers participated in surveys for these species and noted trespass, then took temporary measures to control these points (signing, Carsonite, brush barrier) and are continuing with work on permanent barriers.	Calycadenia villosa	09/30/2010	No change needed. Continue with maintaining/upgrading OHV barriers around these populations on Red Hill road.
Monitor potential nesting areas	Peregrine falcon	04/01/2010	None needed.
Monitor for trespass and trail widening on Yellowjacket trail.	Conservancy, Longhorn, and Vernal Pool fairy shrimp	12/30/2010	None needed
Continue to monitor flight patterns and nesting areas	California Condor	Yearlong	None needed. monitoring should continue, since new condors are being released and they may fly to new areas. Condors are moving more into the Mt. Pinos area near Cerro Noroeste, but not near any OHV routes here. We will monitor condors with GPS transmitters to see if they use other high elevation roost sites near OHV routes, such as Alamo Pk.
Monitor all crossings where CARLF occur	California Red legged frog	03/01/2010	Maintain the Shaw Route seasonal closure gate.
Monitor for trespass along the Buckhorn road south of Little Pine Mt. where this population occurs.	Malacothrix saxitalis	12/30/2010	Changes have been done. This species has been added to the plan and will be monitored.
Monitor the high elevation routes on the Mt. Pinos for trespass, and widening during road maintenance, particularly at the	Phacelia exilis	12/30/2010	Changes have been done. This species has been added to the plan and will be monitored.

Alamo Mt. population.			
Monitor riparian routes for trespass and widening, especially along McGinnis and Navajo Creek area in the LaPanza area.	California Legless Lizard	12/30/2010	Focus on riparian crossings to prevent trespass up and down creeks from OHV trails.
Monitor riparian crossings for trespass and if it occurs, place signs and increase monitoring frequency.	Pacific Pond Turtle	Yearlong	Focus on riparian crossings to prevent trespass up and down creeks from OHV trails.
Monitor riparian crossings for trespass and if it occurs, place signs and increase monitoring frequency.	Two striped Garter Snake	Yearlong	None needed.
Watch for trail widening and trespass on the SLRD routes (see map) where this species occurs, particularly in the Rock Front area.	Delphinium umbraculorum	12/30/2010	Changes have been done. This species has been added to the plan and will be monitored.
Monitor for trail widening at Ballinger Canyon, Foster Bear Ponds, and the western end of routes 118 and 123.	Alium howellii	12/30/2010	Changes have been done. This species has been added to the plan and will be monitored.
Monitor road crossings for breeding.	Arroyo toad	04/01/2010	None needed.

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8**

**Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns**

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
Will condor releases jeopardize our OHV access?	Initially the public OHV users were concerned that OHV trails would be closed down if the condors were found in the vicinity, but this has not been necessary. US Fish and Wildlife feels that condors must be able to cope with normal activities, including OHV use, so they are reluctant to regulate these pre existing and routine activities across the condor range. If extremely sensitive areas are threatened by legitimate OHV use, such as a condor nest, then use of the road will be reviewed for temporary closure, but this is unlikely given known nesting locations.
Will OHV routes be closed to protect the red legged frog?	Public concern has mostly been about seasonal closures to protect frogs. In order to protect this federally threatened species and to allow OHV use, gates have been erected which allow for closure only when monitoring shows that there is suitable habitat for frogs at the OHV crossings, and then opening



	the gate the rest of the year.
Will OHV routes be re located or closed to protect nesting falcons?	Public concerns about peregrines are similar to concerns about condors: that roosting or nesting near and OHV route would close it down. So far this has not been the case. We still will attempt to avoid impacts to peregrines if we find nests near OHV routes, but we will monitor the falcons to determine the impact as the first step.
Will riparian areas be protected from OHV damage?	There have been concerns about protecting biodiversity, particularly for riparian dependent species. The Forest pays particular attention to any stream crossings and potential trespass here, and tries to minimize the size and number of these, or avoid crossing altogether in particularly sensitive areas.
Will more trails on the Mount Pinos Ranger district be changed to protect the arroyo toad?	There has been controversy in the past about management of the Snowy Creek area, mostly from OHV users concerned about trail closure. This trail was re-routed to avoid impact to arroyo toads. We are also monitoring the potential arroyo toad habitat at Gold Hill.
What is being done to protect the Camatta Canyon Amole?	The existing fencing established to protect this population is regularly checked and maintained, and new fencing is proposed where some unauthorized use is occurring near Navajo Flat. The Navajo Flat area is also being re-designed to control unauthorized use.

## Soil Conservation

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APP # 700414

### A. Soil Conservation

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

### B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

[2010 Soil Conservation Plan](#)  
[2010 Soil Compliance Action Plan](#)

## Public Review Process

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APP # 700414

### A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/01/2010]
- ☒ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☒ News Release Issued
- ☒ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

### B. Public Comments

General Application/Evaluation Criteria- Division comments the narrative does not support items b and d in eval criteria #8, and #6. Public comment requests Soils Con Plan and HMP, which are attached to OLGA.

Development -Santa Lucia RD – Division and public comments request FS to justify contract, gate, picnic tables, equipment operators, and barrier costs. Division comment suggest #3, #6, #11, and #13 on eval criteria be corrected; restoration referenced activities not appropriate in development project; grading appears to be contract rather than expense; and vehicle expenses should be flat rate or actual costs. Public comment requests timeline, which is attached to OLGA and NEPA, which is not complete.

Ground Operations –Forest wide- general and specific public comments supporting project to maintain a balance of recreational opportunities and ecological protection. Public comments suggest OHV grant should not be funding recreation technicians, management and specialist's time; explain work the CCC crew will complete in 10 days; use of handcrews should be encouraged in single track trails; which level 2 roads are graded under contract; comment concerning downloadable maps vs printed maps; include funding for tractor operator and fuel; funding should be no more than 5% for staffing management; and add funding for tractor rental and tractor operator. Division suggests vehicle expenses include flat rate or actual costs, and Division and public comment suggests Frazier Mtn Trailhead project be removed from ground operation project as it offers a match towards a development project.

Restoration –Santa Lucia RD –Three public comments support this project in restoring areas of illegal trespass on the Mt Pinos District and in the Pozo/ La Panza, Rockfront and Huasna areas on the Santa Lucia District. Division and public comment suggests that the Camatta Canyon amole be changed from sensitive species to threatened species. Division comment directs vehicle expenses include flat rate or actual costs; change indirect costs to meet 10% of grant request; and to describe volunteer dozer operator work in project description. Division directs correction for special status species. Public comment requests a copy of NEPA, which is attached to OLGA.

Education and Safety- Mt Pinos RD - Two public comments supports project in educating users of environmental impacts of OHV use and maintaining OHV program. Division comments suggest further explanation of number of days of project; correct vehicle expenses to include flat rate or actual costs; and include further details for narratives on #7, #8, and, #10 of eval criteria.

Education and Safety- Santa Lucia RD- Two public comments support this project in educating users of environmental impacts of OHV use; request more funding for this project. Division comment directs vehicle expenses include flat rate or actual costs, and change indirect costs to meet 10% of grant request.

Three comments opposed the State in providing OHV funding to the Forest.

### C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

- a. Were changes made to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

General Eval Criteria- 8 was updated. Ground Ops- the Frazier Mtn TH project was removed. To maintain the 51% match, additional match amounts were added to; Rec Specialist, SL vault pumping, and Equip Use Expenses-MP FOR were added. Equip Use Expenses were corrected for SLRD and MPRD. 6 was corrected in Eval Criteria. Development- Cost estimate explanation was added for contracts, materials and supplies, and Equip Use Expenses. Eval criteria for 6, 11, and 13 were updated. Restoration- description of Vol Dozer Operator was added in narrative. Equip Use Expenses were corrected. The indirect costs were adjusted to show a 10% match. In 2 of Eval Criteria, box was changed from Special Status to Threatened Species and a # was entered. Ed and Safe Project- MPRD- Staff-FPO days were explained for the project. 7, 8, and 10 of the Eval Criteria include additional info. Ed and Safe Project- SLRD- Indirect Costs were adjusted to show a 10% match of grant request. Equip Use Expenses were corrected for both projects.

## Certifications

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APP # 700414

### 1. Applicant Certifications

#### A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☒
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
  2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
  3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
  4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
  5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
  6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

#### B. Programmatic Conditions

##### B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:  

Prevention of OHV activities into surrounding areas begins with a designated route system and a solid signing program - both of which the LPNF has had for over 20 years. A well maintained OHV facility is key to reducing unauthorized OHV activities. The program, with the support of this grant, provides routine public contact to provide maps and route information and a comprehensive and maintained signing system. The program also concentrates on maintenance of the OHV routes, existing wire fences, rock and cable barriers, and the construction of new barriers as needed. Illegal OHV riding and activities into areas outside the OHV designated system are quickly identified, prevention measures implemented, and the area monitored for further trespass. Partnerships with OHV groups have been developed and the groups assist with public contact and providing information in support of legal and sustainable OHV use on the forest.
2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

OHV operations are supported on the forest with two full time OHV manager positions and collateral OHV duties from other recreation personnel, forest specialist staff, and administrative staff by utilizing federally appropriated funding, recreation fee revenue, partnerships, other grant funding, and state OHV funds. The forest has several trail tractors, and a road grader used for route maintenance. Forest personnel and volunteers maintain OHV routes, repair and maintain OHV facilities such as campgrounds and staging areas, signs, fences and barriers. All existing routes have been evaluated for environmental concerns and any route changes or facility upgrades are evaluated through NEPA. Trail and route conditions are monitored annually in compliance with the soil conservation plan.

### **C. Fee Collection**

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

### **D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)**

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

## **2. Governing Body Resolution**

## **Certification - Non Profits / Education**

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Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700414

- 1. Written Agreement with Land Manager**
- 2. Verification of Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Status**

## Evaluation Criteria

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700414

### 1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

#### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2000

Ending (Month/Year) 09/2001

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity
- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12
- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 565
- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 0
- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 153931
- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 272.44

#### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

The most recent National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey results for the LPNF are from FY01. This was the first year of NVUM surveys nationwide and does not accurately represent current use and significant growth in population impacting the LPNF, and OHV industry sales that has occurred in the last 9 years. The LPNF completed a recent NVUM in FY09. These results will be available late in 2010. OHV opportunity data is supported by corporate database information provided in GIS layers of the designated OHV route system to include mileage. Additional support data is provided by the three Motorized Vehicle Use Maps (MVUM) published in FY08 for Santa Barbara, Ojai, and Monterey Ranger Districts. MVUM are in preproduction for Mt Pinos and Santa Lucia Ranger Districts but these districts of OHV route guides available with route designations indicated.

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 272.44

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score

### 2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- ☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- ☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- ☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- ☒ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

### 3. Variety of OHV Opportunity



- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points) ☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)  
☐ 1 skill level (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

- b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)  
☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

#### 4. Agency Contribution

Is the cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs) greater than \$0? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If NO, then No points. Go to item #5. (Please select Yes or No)

If YES, enter cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs): 720000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)  
☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)  
☒ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)  
☐ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)  
☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

FY09 Workplans, transaction registers, and partnership reports for OHV fund expenditures, and all other expenditures applicable to OHV program management/implementation. Includes district file notes, calendar information and pay rates.

#### 5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)  
☐ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)  
☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)  
☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

#### 6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)

- ☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

## 7. Prevention of OHV trespass

### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer items b and c) ☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)  
☐ At least once per week (3 points)  
☐ At least once per month (1 point)  
☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

Patrol duties are performed by a variety of personnel often with collateral forest protection (FPO) duties to include facilities and route maintenance personnel, and fire prevention techs as well as the traditional law enforcement officer (LEO). Scheduling of field going staff includes seven day staffing with heavier staffing on weekends and major holidays (i.e. Memorial Day, Labor Day) in addition to primary hunting seasons across the forest. Approximately 90% of facilities associated with OHV recreation are patrolled weekly. Motorcycle and ATV routes receive less coverage per week due to the sheer volume of miles but their access facilities are patrolled. Additional focus areas include trespass and off route impact sites that are being monitored for changes to mitigation if necessary to prevent trespass. See Appendix D Adaptive Mitigation Measures for Recreation Uses, 2005 Land and Resource Management Plan. Public contacts by field patrols include a "tread lightly" message and citations as appropriate.

### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)  
☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

A combination of maintained signing, and field presence affects the potential for intrusion into areas of concern such as wilderness, private property, and sensitive resource areas (i.e. rock art sites). Closed areas such as fire closures, rehab closures, and seasonal closures are signed and accompanied by a forest order as appropriate. Copies of these documents are available at Ranger District offices. Prevention of intrusion begins with a comprehensive OHV information system including a designated route system, well maintained signs on the ground, and maintenance of barriers such as fencing, and gates where appropriate. Public contact by field staff and partners include providing route maps, "Tread Lightly" and "Right Rider" information/brochures, OHV route guides (Santa Lucia and Mt Pinos RD), and additional local information. These materials are provided free to the public and copies are available for your review. Additional map productions (grant request and match) are proposed within this grant.

## 8. OHV Education

### 8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)  
☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☒ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)  
☐ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☐ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

### 8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Daily (5 points) ☐ On all weekends (4 points)  
☐ On the majority of weekends (2 points) ☐ On major holidays (1 points)  
☐ None of the above (No points)

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are provided to the public: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ At least 30 times per year (5 points) ☐ 18-29 times per year (3 points)  
☒ 4-17 times per year (1 points) ☐ Less than 4 times per year (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts relative to items a. - d.:

Onsite OHV education efforts include public contacts made by all field going personnel, and front office staffing who are the frontline of information/education opportunity. Website links, kiosks, and bulletin boards provide another avenue for the public to learn about responsible OHV recreation, and the wide variety of opportunities for motorized recreation as well as access to nonmotorized recreation. Materials such as route maps, and brochures are provided free to the public. Forest employees present over 20 safety and education programs throughout the year at festivals, fairs, trade shows, job fairs, after school programs, and recreation events to encourage voluntary compliance with local, state, and federal laws and understand the benefits of trail etiquette with other recreation users.

**9. Website**

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (skip to question 10) ☒ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address www.fs.fed.us/r5/lospadres

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map to location                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety information                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visitor facilities                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact information      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information on responsible riding | <input type="checkbox"/> Map of Facilities                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee schedule                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal restrictions             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link to Division Website | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement contact information |

**10. OHV Outreach**

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Billboards                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> CDs and/or DVDs          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community meetings               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHV dealers   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fairs                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) [Youth Programs] | <input type="checkbox"/> Television               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parades                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs at schools              |   |

**11. Natural and Cultural Resources**

**11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1**

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?  
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer item b) ☐ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

**11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2**

- b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management

- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

#### Reference Document

Reference documents include 2010 Soil Conservation Plan, 2010 Habitat Management Plan, monitoring protocols as outlined by the 2005 Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan to include Appendix D - Adaptive Measures for Recreation Uses, and the 1996 interagency programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office for cultural resources. The Forest Service's corporate database (INFRA) is the repository for GIS layers updated in an ongoing basis for inventory data related to species habitat, species of concern, soils, watershed, cultural sites, facilities and routes. Ongoing surveys (i.e. cultural resource reports, stream crossing checklists, off route impact reports, route condition surveys, species habitat impacts) are completed by the appropriate qualified staff (i.e. botanist, biologist, archeologist, trails specialist) annually and results incorporated into a variety of documents which affect OHV management on the forest relative to natural and cultural resources.

## 12. Soil Management

### 12. Soil Management - Page 1

- a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Please see 2010 Soil Conservation Plan which includes the methodology in place for evaluation of soil conditions and appropriate documentation protocols.

- b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Please see 2010 Soil Conservation Plan which includes a variety of acceptable responses to soil issues to include a tier system of response.

### 12. Soil Management - Page 2

- c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ Monthly (3 points)

☐ After major rain events (2 points)

☐ Annually (No points)

## 13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)

☒ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)

☐ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The sound level testing program is currently on a voluntary basis year round with the exception of permitted events such as enduro rides and touring permittees which have mandatory sound testing participants in an event and /or tour. Personnel are trained in proper testing techniques (training certificates available upon request). Field testing is currently scheduled twice a month at staging areas such as Ballinger Canyon and high use areas such as Piru Creek Crossing. If our education and law enforcement grants are funded we expect to increase this frequency to over 50% of holidays and weekends by having sound testing being performed every weekend on a rotational basis.